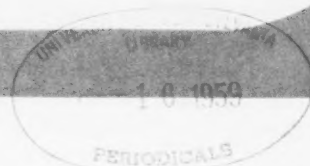


THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE



Bulletin



Vol. XLI, No. 1059

October 12, 1959

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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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Publications of the Department, United Nations documents, and legislative material in the field of international relations are listed currently.

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington 25, D.C.

PRICE:
52 issues, domestic \$8.50, foreign \$12.25
Single copy, 25 cents

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget (January 20, 1958).

Note: Contents of this publication are not copyrighted and items contained herein may be reprinted. Citation of the DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN as the source will be appreciated.

President Eisenhower and Chairman Khrushchev Issue Communique at Conclusion of Talks at Camp David

Nikita S. Khrushchev, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., left Washington on September 27 after a 13-day visit in the United States.¹ Following is the text of a joint communique released at the conclusion of his talks with President Eisenhower at Camp David, the President's retreat in the Catoctin Mountains in Maryland, together with an exchange of toasts between Secretary Herter and Mr. Khrushchev at a luncheon given in the Chairman's honor by Mr. Herter at Anderson House, Washington, D.C., on September 25.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE

White House (Gettysburg, Pa.) press release dated September 27

The Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., N. S. Khrushchev, and President Eisenhower have had a frank exchange of opinions at Camp David. In some of these conversations United States Secretary of State Herter and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko, as well as other officials from both countries, participated.

Chairman Khrushchev and the President have agreed that these discussions have been useful in clarifying each other's position on a number of subjects. The talks were not undertaken to negotiate issues. It is hoped, however, that their exchanges of views will contribute to a better understanding of the motives and position of each and thus to the achievement of a just and lasting peace.

¹For statements made at the time of Mr. Khrushchev's arrival, see BULLETIN of Oct. 5, 1959, p. 478.

The Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and the President of the United States agreed that the question of general disarmament is the most important one facing the world today. Both governments will make every effort to achieve a constructive solution of this problem.

In the course of the conversations an exchange of views took place on the question of Germany including the question of a peace treaty with Germany, in which the positions of both sides were expounded.

With respect to the specific Berlin question, an understanding was reached, subject to the approval of the other parties directly concerned, that negotiations would be reopened with a view to achieving a solution which would be in accordance with the interests of all concerned and in the interest of the maintenance of peace.

In addition to these matters useful conversations were held on a number of questions affecting the relations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States. These subjects included the question of trade between the two countries. With respect to an increase in exchanges of persons and ideas, substantial progress was made in discussions between officials and it is expected that certain agreements will be reached in the near future.

The Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and the President of the United States agreed that all outstanding international questions should be settled not by the application of force but by peaceful means through negotiation.

Finally it was agreed that an exact date for the return visit of the President to the Soviet Union

next spring would be arranged through diplomatic channels.

EXCHANGE OF TOASTS

Secretary Herter

Press release 675 dated September 25

Mr. Chairman, Soviet guests. You have been in our country over a week. You have had a crowded schedule, and I can assure you we admire your stamina. In this short period you have visited some of our major cities and met a number of local government officials and private citizens. You have experienced differing situations just as persons in political life meet them daily throughout this country. We want you to see us as we are. The airing of differences in our free society is normal and actually promotes better understanding.

Beginning this evening you will have opportunities for quiet discussion with President Eisenhower at Camp David. We hope these discussions will create greater understanding between our countries and, thereby, serve the larger cause of world peace. We also hope you will take back with you a good impression of the United States, its people and way of life.

To the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and the people of the U.S.S.R.!

Chairman Khrushchev

Unofficial translation

I am glad to hear the Secretary's remarks and fully agree. On behalf of my friends who came with me and for myself, I was very glad to have the invitation of the President and have enjoyed my stay here.

There may have been misunderstandings when we voiced frank opinions differing from other speakers. We understand that some were displeased. But we were only voicing opinions.

Perhaps you do not understand our ways well enough. We in our country have differences as you do. But you dramatize yours more than we. We differ more calmly usually because both sides have the same basis. But there have been cases where differences assumed dramatic form. There is no need to cite specific cases—all here realize what I have in mind.

But we must not permit this to hamper improvement in our relations and in the strengthening of ties between our countries. I am glad to have met so many Americans. Our meetings confirmed our concept that we must improve relations.

We will do all we can in our talks with the President

to the advantage of both sides. After our return we will strive to improve relations. We are sure that our people will approve of our work here. They greatly desire an improvement of relations.

To your great President, Dwight D. Eisenhower, the American people, our host, Secretary Herter, and guests around the table!

Letters of Credence

Israel

The newly appointed Ambassador of Israel, Avraham Harman, presented his credentials to President Eisenhower on September 14. For texts of the Ambassador's remarks and the President's reply, see Department of State press release 648 dated September 14.

President and Secretary Herter Comment on Algeria Plan

Statement by President Eisenhower

White House press release dated September 17

While I have read General de Gaulle's speech, I have not yet been able to give it the careful and sympathetic study it deserves. Therefore, I do not want to comment on the details.

It is a far-reaching declaration, containing explicit promises of self-determination for the Algerian peoples and as such, completely in accord with our hopes to see proclaimed a just and liberal program for Algeria which we could support. I am greatly encouraged by General de Gaulle's courageous and statesmanlike declaration. It is our hope that it will lead to an early peace. And I might add that it is a plan I think is worthy of General de Gaulle's efforts.

Statement by Secretary Herter

Press release 664 dated September 22

In the light of President Eisenhower's statement of September 17, on Algeria, the United States delegation to the present General Assembly of the United Nations naturally hopes that no

¹ Gen. Charles de Gaulle, President of the Council of Ministers of the French Republic, made a television address at Paris on Sept. 16 on the subject of Algeria.

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action will be taken here which would prejudice the realization of a just and peaceful solution for Algeria such as is promised by General de Gaulle's far-reaching declaration with its provision for self-determination by the Algerian people.

and I wish you many more productive years in the interests of your own country and those of the free world.

With assurances of my continued esteem and friendship,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

President and Secretary Congratulate Mr. Adenauer on 10th Anniversary

Letter From Chancellor Adenauer

Bonn, September 18, 1959

Following are two exchanges of messages with Konrad Adenauer on his 10th anniversary as Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany.

DEAR FRIEND: I am deeply touched by the congratulations you sent me, also on behalf of the American people, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of my taking office, and by the complimentary words which you addressed to me.

EXCHANGE BETWEEN PRESIDENT EISENHOWER AND CHANCELLOR ADENAUER

President Eisenhower's Message

White House press release dated September 16

SEPTEMBER 11, 1959

His Excellency

DR. KONRAD ADENAUER

Chancellor of the
Federal Republic of Germany,
Bonn

The fact that out of the chaos of the last war the Federal Republic evolved into a healthy and vigorous nation is due to a considerable degree to the generous help given by the American people in the first years after the war. The brotherly hand extended to the vanquished nation has made possible the regeneration of the Federal Republic as a democratic and free state in the community of free nations. I remember on this day with special gratitude the human greatness of the American people and its leaders in the decisive post-war years and the feelings of brotherhood and friendship shown to the German people.

On the tenth anniversary of the assumption of your duties as Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, I send most cordial personal greetings. On behalf of the American people I congratulate you for your historic contribution not only to the affairs of your own country but to those of the European community as a whole. Through your dedication and inspiring leadership, the Federal Republic has risen out of the chaos of war to a position of influence and responsibility in the community of free nations. Moreover, there has been developed in Germany a government guided by the principles of democracy and motivated by a sincere desire to play a positive role in the great movement toward European cooperation and integration. Your effective work in developing understanding between our two peoples has also been a contribution of major significance. It was a most valued and enjoyable opportunity to confer with you in Bonn recently,¹

Your visit in Bonn was further proof of the growing friendship between our two nations. During the coming years in my office it will be a matter close to my heart to further strengthen and deepen the friendship which links us with your people and with the other nations in the community of free nations. May success crown our joint efforts for closer integration of Europe and an even more active cooperation among the free nations within the Atlantic Community which you have served so eminently by your journey.

With best wishes for the forthcoming discussions and with the assurance of my constant respect and friendship. As ever, yours,

ADENAUER

EXCHANGE BETWEEN SECRETARY HERTER AND CHANCELLOR ADENAUER

Secretary Herter's Message

Press release 653 dated September 16

As you complete your tenth year as Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, I wish to convey to you heartiest congratulations for a decade of fruitful endeavor for Germany and the free world. In the face of great odds you have guided the material and spiritual restoration of your nation on the path to peace and freedom. I wish you the best of health and strength. I

¹ BULLETIN of Sept. 14, 1959, p. 371.

shall continue to rely on your close and friendly cooperation as we seek to realize our common objectives.

Letter From Chancellor Adenauer

Bonn, September 18, 1959

DEAR MR. HERTER: I wish to thank you very much for the congratulations you sent me on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of my taking office. The successes which the Federal Government under my direction was able to achieve in the reconstruction of our country were

made possible to a large degree by the help given us by our former adversaries in the war and present allies—in particular the U.S.A.

On this day I remember with special gratitude my friend, the late John Foster Dulles, whose efforts towards formulating our common policy and making the community of free nations unified and inseparable will not be forgotten. You may rest assured that I shall always be at your side in your efforts for the accomplishment of our common goals.

With best personal regards, I am,

Sincerely,

ADENAUER

The U.N. as a Peace Mechanism

Press release 687 dated September 23

REMARKS BY SECRETARY HERTER¹

I thank you for the very kind introduction and also for this privilege of meeting a group that is translating to the world events related to an institution that is coming to have a universal meaning as one of the leading mechanisms that humanity has devised for trying to adjust the many illnesses of the world.

If I seem to speak with overenthusiasm about the United Nations, it is due to the fact that I happen to be one of those who had the utmost faith in the effort which was made in connection with the League of Nations after World War I. Very frankly, I left the Department of State, with which I had been serving, when the Senate of the United States and Woodrow Wilson between them in their entanglement over amendments refused to bring the United States into that body.

The United Nations is a second effort. I hope it will last. I hope that as a peace mechanism it will be able to adjust itself to the inevitable change that we must look forward to in a constantly changing world, so that it will become a constant factor and a continuing factor in the adjustment of those matters that unfortunately through the mechanisms of war can become of tremendous danger to all of mankind.

Today I do not pretend to be making a speech. I just want to say a few words, first, with regard to my own convictions with respect to the United Nations, with all of the very obvious difficulties that any of us can point out from the point of view of the difficulties which the Security Council has had in functioning over the years and the character of representation in the Assembly, where size, influence, and importance are not the criteria but where the independence of a group of people is one of the criteria.

As of this moment, there are two matters that I would like to refer to before getting to the matters which you yourselves would like to talk about, which I hope will be brought out in questions. One is the question of disarmament. The second is the question of Algeria.

Disarmament

The speech made by Mr. Khrushchev, in which he advanced a program for complete disarmament down to the limit of forces required for internal security, is a speech that requires very close attention and the very closest study.² It deals with a subject in which all of us must be interested. It deals with a subject to which all of us should be turning a very large part of our attention. It is a subject of vital interest not only to the nations that are heavily armed and that are very powerful

¹ Made before the United Nations Correspondents Association at New York, N.Y., on Sept. 22.

² Nikita S. Khrushchev, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., addressed the 14th session of the U.N. General Assembly on Sept. 18.

but to all the smaller nations who see in armaments not alone the danger of their being engulfed against their will in worldwide war but also in the extravagance that the human race cannot afford at a time when capital is required so badly to lift the standard of living of so many nations and so many peoples.

On the other hand, the speech did not contain any very novel proposals. It was detailed. It followed very much the line of Litvinov's of some 35 years ago, a little over that. But it did echo sentiments that are very widely held, that, if it were practical and if it could safely be done, the type of disarmament that Mr. Khrushchev has spoken about is a highly desirable thing for mankind. From that point of view it must be taken very seriously. As I indicated in the very brief statement I made just after the conclusion of his speech,³ the great stumbling block to any disarmament scheme of the ambitious size of Mr. Khrushchev's is the question of controls. Having sat very close to conferences in which even minor matters—and I call them minor compared to this—such as the cessation of nuclear tests are concerned, controls seem to be the vital element in making a quick agreement at least very, very difficult. That matter of controls is going to require a very careful study.

The second matter that is going to require very careful study—one which wasn't mentioned in his speech at all—is this: Assuming one can reach the state in all of the nations of the world that he had pointed out, namely, that of having only such levels of forces and such armament as are required for internal security, then what, if any, force will there be other than moral force with which to maintain the peace as between nations which, disregarding armaments, insist on going to war with each other even if it is with knives. Are we going to come to a point where we are going to develop some form of international police force of sufficient strength and subject to a controlled direction on which the nations of the world can agree, which can be effective in maintaining the peace for all the world?

These are matters, I say, that cannot be treated with skepticism or treated lightly. I have become a little impatient at those who merely waved off Mr. Khrushchev's suggestions as propaganda.

It is propaganda. It is in its details something that can be looked at with skepticism, but it represents an effort of mankind to reach the solution of one, at least, of the major problems of the world which is a great threat to the world itself.

Question of Algeria

The second matter that I wanted to speak of very briefly was the question of Algeria. Since De Gaulle's declaration with regard to Algeria, the President has commented on it and commented on it with considerable clarity.⁴ At the same time, at that press conference of his, he was asked what the attitude of the United States would be with respect to its vote and actions at the United Nations bearing on Algeria, and he stated that this was a matter on which he did not wish to commit himself before having consulted with his foreign policy advisers. We have been asked that question a number of times by interested nations and nations who are observers and have no direct interest in that problem. And I have here in written form the answer to that question as of now. I am going to read it because the wording is very carefully thought through—and I think Mr. Berding has copies of it, which he will be glad to distribute to you. It reads as follows:

In the light of President Eisenhower's statement of September 17 on Algeria, the United States delegation to the present General Assembly of the United Nations naturally hopes that no action will be taken here which would prejudice the realization of a just and peaceful solution for Algeria such as is promised by General de Gaulle's far-reaching declaration with its provision for self-determination by the Algerian people.

Now, obviously on this Algerian matter, as in a number of other matters before the United Nations at this session, it is too early as of now to know just what form any contemplated or suggested action might take. The Arab states are discussing the matter among themselves. I think that there are meetings going on in Tunisia and perhaps elsewhere of those who have a very great interest in the solution of this problem, and as yet they have not expressed themselves on General de Gaulle's proclamation.

In this statement that I have just made, there is no effort to go into the details of General de Gaulle's declaration. Some of them are still

³ See p. 508.

⁴ See p. 500.

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JOINT COMMUNIQUE

White House (Gettysburg, Pa.) press release dated September 27

The Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., N. S. Khrushchev, and President Eisenhower have had a frank exchange of opinions at Camp David. In some of these conversations United States Secretary of State Herter and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko, as well as other officials from both countries, participated.

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EXCHANGE OF TOASTS

Secretary Herter

Press release 675 dated September 25

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To the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and the people of the U.S.S.R.!

Chairman Khrushchev

Unofficial translation

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We will do all we can in our talks with the President

to the advantage of both sides. After our return we will strive to improve relations. We are sure that our people will approve of our work here. They greatly desire an improvement of relations.

To your great President, Dwight D. Eisenhower, the American people, our host, Secretary Herter, and guests around the table!

Letters of Credence

Israel

The newly appointed Ambassador of Israel, Avraham Harman, presented his credentials to President Eisenhower on September 14. For texts of the Ambassador's remarks and the President's reply, see Department of State press release 648 dated September 14.

President and Secretary Herter Comment on Algeria Plan

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Statement by Secretary Herter

Press release 664 dated September 22

In the light of President Eisenhower's statement of September 17, on Algeria, the United States delegation to the present General Assembly of the United Nations naturally hopes that no

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President and Secretary Congratulate Mr. Adenauer on 10th Anniversary

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EXCHANGE BETWEEN PRESIDENT EISENHOWER AND CHANCELLOR ADENAUER

President Eisenhower's Message

White House press release dated September 16

SEPTEMBER 11, 1959

His Excellency
DR. KONRAD ADENAUER
Chancellor of the
Federal Republic of Germany,
Bonn

On the tenth anniversary of the assumption of your duties as Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, I send most cordial personal greetings. On behalf of the American people I congratulate you for your historic contribution not only to the affairs of your own country but to those of the European community as a whole. Through your dedication and inspiring leadership, the Federal Republic has risen out of the chaos of war to a position of influence and responsibility in the community of free nations. Moreover, there has been developed in Germany a government guided by the principles of democracy and motivated by a sincere desire to play a positive role in the great movement toward European cooperation and integration. Your effective work in developing understanding between our two peoples has also been a contribution of major significance. It was a most valued and enjoyable opportunity to confer with you in Bonn recently,¹

¹ BULLETIN of Sept. 14, 1959, p. 371.

and I wish you many more productive years in the interests of your own country and those of the free world.

With assurances of my continued esteem and friendship,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

Letter From Chancellor Adenauer

Bonn, September 18, 1959

DEAR FRIEND: I am deeply touched by the congratulations you sent me, also on behalf of the American people, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of my taking office, and by the complimentary words which you addressed to me.

The fact that out of the chaos of the last war the Federal Republic evolved into a healthy and vigorous nation is due to a considerable degree to the generous help given by the American people in the first years after the war. The brotherly hand extended to the vanquished nation has made possible the regeneration of the Federal Republic as a democratic and free state in the community of free nations. I remember on this day with special gratitude the human greatness of the American people and its leaders in the decisive post-war years and the feelings of brotherhood and friendship shown to the German people.

Your visit in Bonn was further proof of the growing friendship between our two nations. During the coming years in my office it will be a matter close to my heart to further strengthen and deepen the friendship which links us with your people and with the other nations in the community of free nations. May success crown our joint efforts for closer integration of Europe and an even more active cooperation among the free nations within the Atlantic Community which you have served so eminently by your journey.

With best wishes for the forthcoming discussions and with the assurance of my constant respect and friendship. As ever, yours,

ADENAUER

EXCHANGE BETWEEN SECRETARY HERTER AND CHANCELLOR ADENAUER

Secretary Herter's Message

Press release 653 dated September 16

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Bonn, September 18, 1959

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With best personal regards, I am,
Sincerely,

ADENAUER

The U.N. as a Peace Mechanism

Press release 667 dated September 23

REMARKS BY SECRETARY HERTER¹

I thank you for the very kind introduction and also for this privilege of meeting a group that is translating to the world events related to an institution that is coming to have a universal meaning as one of the leading mechanisms that humanity has devised for trying to adjust the many illnesses of the world.

If I seem to speak with overenthusiasm about the United Nations, it is due to the fact that I happen to be one of those who had the utmost faith in the effort which was made in connection with the League of Nations after World War I. Very frankly, I left the Department of State, with which I had been serving, when the Senate of the United States and Woodrow Wilson between them in their entanglement over amendments refused to bring the United States into that body.

The United Nations is a second effort. I hope it will last. I hope that as a peace mechanism it will be able to adjust itself to the inevitable change that we must look forward to in a constantly changing world, so that it will become a constant factor and a continuing factor in the adjustment of those matters that unfortunately through the mechanisms of war can become of tremendous danger to all of mankind.

Today I do not pretend to be making a speech. I just want to say a few words, first, with regard to my own convictions with respect to the United Nations, with all of the very obvious difficulties that any of us can point out from the point of view of the difficulties which the Security Council has had in functioning over the years and the character of representation in the Assembly, where size, influence, and importance are not the criteria but where the independence of a group of people is one of the criteria.

As of this moment, there are two matters that I would like to refer to before getting to the matters which you yourselves would like to talk about, which I hope will be brought out in questions. One is the question of disarmament. The second is the question of Algeria.

Disarmament

The speech made by Mr. Khrushchev, in which he advanced a program for complete disarmament down to the limit of forces required for internal security, is a speech that requires very close attention and the very closest study.² It deals with a subject in which all of us must be interested. It deals with a subject to which all of us should be turning a very large part of our attention. It is a subject of vital interest not only to the nations that are heavily armed and that are very powerful

¹ Made before the United Nations Correspondents Association at New York, N.Y., on Sept. 22.

² Nikita S. Khrushchev, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., addressed the 14th session of the U.N. General Assembly on Sept. 18.

but to all the smaller nations who see in armaments not alone the danger of their being engulfed against their will in worldwide war but also in the extravagance that the human race cannot afford at a time when capital is required so badly to lift the standard of living of so many nations and so many peoples.

On the other hand, the speech did not contain any very novel proposals. It was detailed. It followed very much the line of Litvinov's of some 35 years ago, a little over that. But it did echo sentiments that are very widely held, that, if it were practical and if it could safely be done, the type of disarmament that Mr. Khrushchev has spoken about is a highly desirable thing for mankind. From that point of view it must be taken very seriously. As I indicated in the very brief statement I made just after the conclusion of his speech,³ the great stumbling block to any disarmament scheme of the ambitious size of Mr. Khrushchev's is the question of controls. Having sat very close to conferences in which even minor matters—and I call them minor compared to this—such as the cessation of nuclear tests are concerned, controls seem to be the vital element in making a quick agreement at least very, very difficult. That matter of controls is going to require a very careful study.

The second matter that is going to require very careful study—one which wasn't mentioned in his speech at all—is this: Assuming one can reach the state in all of the nations of the world that he had pointed out, namely, that of having only such levels of forces and such armament as are required for internal security, then what, if any, force will there be other than moral force with which to maintain the peace as between nations which, disregarding armaments, insist on going to war with each other even if it is with knives. Are we going to come to a point where we are going to develop some form of international police force of sufficient strength and subject to a controlled direction on which the nations of the world can agree, which can be effective in maintaining the peace for all the world?

These are matters, I say, that cannot be treated with skepticism or treated lightly. I have become a little impatient at those who merely waved off Mr. Khrushchev's suggestions as propaganda.

It is propaganda. It is in its details something that can be looked at with skepticism, but it represents an effort of mankind to reach the solution of one, at least, of the major problems of the world which is a great threat to the world itself.

Question of Algeria

The second matter that I wanted to speak of very briefly was the question of Algeria. Since De Gaulle's declaration with regard to Algeria, the President has commented on it and commented on it with considerable clarity.⁴ At the same time, at that press conference of his, he was asked what the attitude of the United States would be with respect to its vote and actions at the United Nations bearing on Algeria, and he stated that this was a matter on which he did not wish to commit himself before having consulted with his foreign policy advisers. We have been asked that question a number of times by interested nations and nations who are observers and have no direct interest in that problem. And I have here in written form the answer to that question as of now. I am going to read it because the wording is very carefully thought through—and I think Mr. Berding has copies of it, which he will be glad to distribute to you. It reads as follows:

In the light of President Eisenhower's statement of September 17 on Algeria, the United States delegation to the present General Assembly of the United Nations naturally hopes that no action will be taken here which would prejudice the realization of a just and peaceful solution for Algeria such as is promised by General de Gaulle's far-reaching declaration with its provision for self-determination by the Algerian people.

Now, obviously on this Algerian matter, as in a number of other matters before the United Nations at this session, it is too early as of now to know just what form any contemplated or suggested action might take. The Arab states are discussing the matter among themselves. I think that there are meetings going on in Tunisia and perhaps elsewhere of those who have a very great interest in the solution of this problem, and as yet they have not expressed themselves on General de Gaulle's proclamation.

In this statement that I have just made, there is no effort to go into the details of General de Gaulle's declaration. Some of them are still

³ See p. 508.

⁴ See p. 500.

somewhat obscure. Whether they will be clarified in time, we of course don't know. And so there is no pretense to say that we believe that in General de Gaulle's declaration every last detail of what he has suggested is the right thing, because we just don't know. But from the point of view of his having gone a long way—a way which he only, I think, in France could have gone—toward the solution of this problem, we feel that a great stride has been taken, and we hope that this very quarrelsome and very bothersome and potentially dangerous problem with which the United Nations has had to deal for some years and which as of now has engendered war for a period of 5 years can be adjusted.

With respect to other matters now pending before the United Nations, I would be delighted to answer questions to the extent of my knowledge. I served for many years in the Legislature of Massachusetts and was once for a time of 4 years chairman of its Rules Committee and the Speaker. I likewise served on the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives in Washington, and I thought I had gotten to know the rules of those two bodies very well. But, having come face to face directly with United Nations problems of procedure, I have a feeling that it is going to take me a long time to learn what all of you probably know instinctively with regard to the procedures at the United Nations. As of now, they strike me as quite complicated, but complicated procedures are always an essential part of a deliberative body such as the United Nations is. And so, if I find myself stuck on a question that you may ask as to where things are going to move and how they are going to move there, I hope you will forgive me.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Pauline Frederick, president, United Nations Correspondents Association; National Broadcasting Co.: So that we may save as much time as possible, getting as many questions in as possible, when you are called on, please stand and identify yourself, as usual, your name and your affiliation. Please state your question in stentorian tones so they won't have to be repeated, which will take up time, and please make them as brief as possible. If you are ready, Mr. Secretary, we will welcome questions.

Otto Leichter, Deutsche Presse Agentur, Hamburg: Mr. Secretary, in your speech before the General Assembly,⁵ you touched on the German question. May I ask you, if you were to evaluate the situation of West Berlin today, would you think that the tension has tapered off, or do you still look with the same concern and apprehension on the situation of West Berlin as you looked at it before the Geneva conference and before recent events?

SECRETARY HERTER: I don't think that the West Berlin situation presents as active a crisis as it did after the November 10 speech of Mr. Khrushchev's and the note that he sent to the three occupying powers.⁶ That is one thing that is very difficult to gage if you are speaking in terms of the West Berliners themselves. I went to Berlin in July and found that the industrial activity and productivity of the city of West Berlin had increased very considerably between November 10 and that particular day in July. In other words, the people of Berlin had shown a fortitude, had shown an effort to move ahead with their ordinary industrial lives, which to me was quite extraordinary, considering the anxieties that we all had with respect to what might develop in that city.

Insofar as reaching a solution of the problem is concerned, I don't think any progress has been made since the end of the Geneva talks. Perhaps I will know a little more if Mr. Khrushchev has something to say on the subject in the forthcoming talks with the President. But, as the President made very clear, this is a matter in which other nations are concerned besides ourselves, and certainly those talks would not take the guise of negotiations in any way whatsoever.

V. Arnold Vas Dias, Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant: Must we understand from what you said about Mr. Khrushchev's disarmament proposals that you agree with Mr. Gaitskell, the leader of the Labor Party in England, that we should take him up on it?

MR. HERTER: Well, "take him up on this" can be interpreted a good many different ways. Take him up on it objectively, yes. Take him up on the details? From what I have seen of them to date,

⁵ BULLETIN of Oct. 5, 1959, p. 467.

⁶ For text of Soviet note on Berlin and U.S. reply, see *ibid.*, Jan. 19, 1959, p. 79.

I would say no. But that obviously is a question of ascertaining a good deal more about the details. The objective is not alone Mr. Gaitskell's objective, but Mr. Selwyn Lloyd on the afternoon before Mr. Khrushchev's speech advanced a program just as far-reaching in successive stages, which differed rather considerably, certainly insofar as the element of control was concerned, from the proposals made by Mr. Khrushchev.

David Horowitz, World Union Press and American Association of English-Jewish Newspapers: Mr. Secretary, a two-point question. One, the United States and the Soviet Union found a common basis originally on the Palestine partition resolution of the U.N. I was wondering whether the United States would welcome today a common basis, that is, an agreement on the general Middle East question. Two, do you have any knowledge as to the possibility of Mr. Khrushchev's meeting some of the Jewish leaders of the United States?

MR. HERTER: Well, may I say this: In the State Department we had requests from a number of different organizations to try to arrange appointments for them with Mr. Khrushchev. The Jewish organizations did it individually—asked for an appointment with him—then joined together and asked if they might send a representative to represent all of them to see Mr. Khrushchev. We endorsed strongly that request and sent it, as we had to, to Mr. Menshikov [Mikhail A. Menshikov, Soviet Ambassador to the United States], who was in official charge of Mr. Khrushchev's engagements. I might add that our suggestions as to what Mr. Khrushchev's engagements might be during the course of his trip were not always viewed with great favor—in fact, with a feeling that his trip should be arranged entirely by himself and by the Russian Embassy and that our suggestions were rather extraneous. So that I cannot tell you of the success of our efforts in that respect.

On your first question, sir, I missed the very first part of it; I'm sorry.

Mr. Horowitz: I mentioned the fact that the United States and the Soviet Union originally joined hands in the resolution on partition of Palestine. They agreed on the question of partition. I was wondering whether today the United States and the Soviet Union could find now, because of Mr. Khrushchev's visit here, a common under-

standing and an agreement on the general Middle East question.

MR. HERTER: I don't know. I don't know that it will even be discussed. There are matters of very considerable priority among the items to be discussed, particularly on a bilateral basis. On the questions of international interest which we may discuss, they are particularly to be quite limited, and on an issue of this kind I have a feeling that, without consulting Israel and without consulting the neighbors of Israel, it would be a little presumptuous of the Russians and ourselves to decide what the policy in the Middle East should be.

The Camp David Talks

Joseph Lash, New York Post: Sir, could you tell us something about your plans, when you will be leaving for Washington in the next few days, and do you have an idea now, sir, as to what in the realm of specifics as contrasted with atmospherics is most likely to be productive at Camp David in the talks?

MR. HERTER: So far as my own plans are concerned, I can tell you those very exactly. I am leaving this afternoon, flying back to Washington late this afternoon. I shall be at Camp David over the weekend.

I am not going to, at this stage of the game, even begin to speculate on what the line of conversation will be. I think it is a known fact that Mr. Gromyko and I spent about an hour together drawing up an agenda outline of what might be discussed.¹ But in a very intimate discussion of the kind that is likely to take place, any agenda that we might draw up or any timetable we might draw up is likely to go by the board entirely. So that I would rather not discuss what even was considered for that agenda.

The Situation in Laos

A. G. Mezerik, International Review Service: You have mentioned only a few moments ago that the crisis in Berlin is not as active as it was in November. I would like to ask you how active is the crisis in Laos? We can't seem to get any news of a crisis being—taking place there.

¹ For a Department statement on the meeting, see *ibid.*, Oct. 5, 1959, p. 479.

Mr. HERTER: Well, I am no greater authority on this than are some of the correspondents who have been there. And certainly we are hoping that the authority on the subject will be the U.N. committee that is there at the present time, the subcommittee of the Security Council.⁸ They are apparently examining all the information being submitted to them by the Government of Laos. Whether they plan to travel to the borders or not, I don't yet know, but I assume that they will. The mere presence of that committee in Laos has, in my opinion, already done a great deal to subdue what looked like it might be a very ugly situation. The degree to which that situation has been brought about entirely by the Pathet Lao, who were Communist sympathizers and who at the time of the independence of Laos went into north Viet-Nam and organized there and then came across the border, I don't know. I don't know that anybody knows at the present time the degree of complicity of the Viet Minh; again this is a questionable thing. There is no doubt, I think, in anyone's mind that from the logistic point of view they have been very effective in supplying these individuals across the border. Once again the question of identification and so forth is a very difficult problem, because the peoples in that border area, both Viet Minh on one side and Laos on the other, are of various races. And so an infiltration from the point of view of being able to identify racial stock is almost impossible. It is, from that point of view, a very difficult and a very confused situation. I doubt whether we will get very much more of a clarification unless either active warfare breaks out or this commission can come in with very accurate findings.

Miss Frederick: May I remind you that time is passing, and make your questions brief because there are a lot of questions remaining.

Mary Frances Harvey, Quincy Patriot Ledger: Sir, Mr. Vasily V. Kuznetsov in his speech the other day in the General Assembly on Red China's membership made the statement, if I interpret it correctly, that the Red Chinese regime could not accept obligations in disarmament to which it had not been a party. I wondered if there were a possibility that at some stage Communist China could take part in the discussions of the present

Disarmament Commission, which is outside the U.N. on the matter of controls?

Mr. HERTER: That is, of course, wholly possible. I don't see the necessity of bringing Red China in until the nations that are going to be sitting at that table come nearer to agreement than they seem to have been in discussing this matter in the past. Red China is obviously a very big factor in any very ambitious disarmament program such as Mr. Khrushchev has suggested and would obviously have to be a party to a worldwide disarmament scheme if other nations were to consider it.

Criteria for a Summit Conference

Alexander Gabrielle, Transradio News Agency: In light of the softer situation which you indicated now exists in regard to the Berlin issue, what now are the criteria for the holding of a full-fledged summit talk, and, given those criteria, what in your opinion now are the prospects of one's taking place shortly after the duet in Washington?

Mr. HERTER: Well, once again I can't look into the crystal ball. But from the point of view of the President's own feelings with respect to a summit conference, I think he has felt that, unless there is more give and the absence of threat in the negotiating position of the Russians with respect to Berlin and the German question, it is futile to submit the thing to a summit conference. More work inevitably has to be done at a foreign-ministers level or through some general assurances which might make a summit meeting profitable.

The weakest issue of all is, as you know, still the question of a separate peace treaty with East Germany, which in the view of the Russians would automatically wipe out all of our rights with respect to Berlin and our obligations with respect to Berlin and would leave us immediately at the mercy of having to negotiate with the East German government. That is the threat that has been held over us for a long period of time, a threat which was made very specifically by Mr. Khrushchev in the first instance when he said that, after having turned over the accesses of Berlin to the East Germans, if any nation—meaning ourselves or the British or the French—tried to violate the sovereignty of East Germany without the East Germans' consent, the Russians would

⁸ For background, see *ibid.*, Sept. 28, 1959, p. 456.

go to their assistance militarily. That is still a major sticking point in these negotiations. And there is no sense in putting this whole matter up to a summit conference with that particular problem still unresolved. I am hopeful that some of the discussions may help to resolve that which are going to take place during the week.

Mr. Gabrielle: Is the criterion then that they should disavow their intent or threat to make a separate treaty with East Germany?

MR. HERTER: No, not necessarily. We have no objections to their making a treaty with East Germany, but in the making of that treaty with East Germany they have got to reserve the rights which are ours which they have no right to give over to the East Germans.

Problems of Hungary and Tibet

Louis Halasz, Radio Free Europe: Sir, in your speech to the General Assembly, you said that the U.N. must speak out in clear terms on the events of Tibet. You also said that the continued deliberate offense by Hungary of the U.N. augurs ill to secure international peace and security. None of those two issues are on the agenda of the U.N. I wonder, sir, how do you think the U.N. should deal with these two problems?

MR. HERTER: Well, I think the two topics are very different from the point of view again of procedures in the U.N. The matter of Hungary must obviously await the report of Sir Leslie Munro, who has the responsibility of making a report on that subject. After he has made his report to the U.N., then I think that the membership can determine what procedural steps it will take next.

On the matter of Tibet, the matter has not yet been inscribed. That is a matter which is being discussed by various nations at the present time. As to whether it will be inscribed or not, I cannot tell you. I think the chances are fairly good that it will be inscribed, but until those matters are worked out I wouldn't want to venture a prediction nor mention any specific nations in connection with it.

Irving deWitt Talmadge, Scholastic Magazine: Mr. Secretary, if nothing fruitful comes out of the President's talks with Khrushchev at Camp

David, will the President still go through with his plans to visit Moscow?

MR. HERTER: That's a question that I cannot answer. That only the President himself will decide.

Miss Frederick: Thank you, Mr. Secretary.

The United Nations, a Cornerstone of U.S. Foreign Policy

Statement by Secretary Herter¹

The United States was one of the principal architects of the United Nations. From the time it was established we have continuously given the Organization our wholehearted support as a positive force for peace. It is a cornerstone of United States foreign policy.

Peace with justice is the paramount goal of peoples everywhere. However, if nations are to achieve this goal they must work together to build its foundations. This effort, to succeed, requires that nations live by a code of international law and order. They must be willing to resolve their differences through peaceful methods, not through force. Finally, they must assist all peoples to enjoy a decent standard of living.

The United Nations, together with its various organs and councils, serves as the most effective mechanism for mobilizing this cooperative effort. It is by no means perfect. However, during its 14-year history it has built up a record of solid progress. Its very existence has encouraged its members to resolve their differences through peaceful negotiations.

It is a prime support of peace because it furnishes processes to achieve needed and constructive change through peaceful means rather than aggressive force. Although the chasm of suspicion between the free world and the Communist world remains deep, the United Nations has served as a bridge to greater understanding. It has helped to harmonize relations between nations by providing means by which member states can talk out their problems rather than fight them out.

The United Nations has fought hunger, pov-

¹Made on the "College News Conference" television program carried by the American Broadcasting Company on Sept. 20 (U.S. delegation press release 3226).

erty, disease, and ignorance in order to promote better living standards and remove some of the basic causes of war.

One of the principal weaknesses of the United Nations, of course, is that it does not have available a permanent force to assist it in preserving the peace. Despite this limitation the United Nations has faced up to a series of crises. By swift and effective action it has prevented them from mushrooming into conflicts of untold consequences. It repelled Communist aggression in Korea and kept the fighting localized. In 1956 it halted military action in the Suez Canal area and channeled the conflict into peaceful negotiations. Out of this crisis developed the United Nations Emergency Force, a truly international peace force which has maintained peace along the Israeli-Egyptian border. The United States remains hopeful that the achievements of the U.N. Emergency Force will encourage the members of the United Nations to make permanent arrangements for a standby United Nations peace force.

Recently we have witnessed a vivid demonstration of the United Nations' capacity to move swiftly in the face of a threat to the peace. I refer to the action of the Security Council in response to the appeal of one of the newer and smaller U.N. members, Laos.² A subcommittee has already arrived on the scene to inquire into the charges of outside aggression. It is our sincere hope that the work of this team will help restore tranquillity to the area.

The United Nations has also moved forward in other areas of human endeavor in its endless quest for peace. The establishment of the International Atomic Energy Agency marks a new era in international cooperation in the important field of peaceful uses of atomic energy. Similarly, it has begun to explore the opportunities for advancing internationally its knowledge which will accrue from the conquest of outer space. Indeed, the United Nations has demonstrated remarkable flexibility in the face of changing technology. We hope the U.S.S.R. will cast aside its political prejudices and join in the good work already begun by the United Nations Outer Space Committee.

Let me conclude by noting that, perhaps apart from the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, no document

strikes a more sympathetic chord in American hearts than the charter of the United Nations. The goals outlined in the charter are also the goals of the United States. Therefore the United States will continue to work with and through the United Nations for peace with justice and a better life for all mankind. It has become a truism that, if we would preserve our own freedom and well-being, we must be alive to the preservation of freedom and well-being everywhere. The United Nations is the best instrument yet devised to achieve this. It therefore deserves our unstinted support. We intend to give it just that.

Secretary Herter Comments on Soviet Disarmament Proposal

Statement by Secretary Herter¹

Obviously the disarmament proposal made by Chairman Khrushchev² is one which will require very careful examination even though it seems to repeat proposals for total disarmament made by the Soviet Union in 1932 and more specific proposals made on May 10, 1955.³ Speaking in general terms, I think I can say that the United States will go as far on the path toward controlled disarmament as any other country.

I stress the word "controlled" because up to now the previous proposals have foundered on the Soviet Government's refusal to agree to effective controls.

Japanese Foreign Minister Meets With Secretary Herter

Joint Statement

Press release 671 dated September 24

The Secretary of State and the Foreign Minister of Japan [Aichihiro Fujiyama] met at the De-

¹ Released to the press on Sept. 18 (U.S. delegation press release 3224).

² Nikita S. Khrushchev, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., addressed the 14th session of the U.N. General Assembly on Sept. 18. For text of the "Declaration of the Soviet Government on general and complete disarmament" submitted for the consideration of the General Assembly by Mr. Khrushchev, see U.N. doc. A/4218.

³ For text, see BULLETIN of May 30, 1955, p. 900.

² BULLETIN of Sept. 28, 1959, p. 456.

partment of State this afternoon and had a cordial discussion devoted principally to a review of the current international situation. Others present at the meeting were Ambassador Koichiro Asakai, Under Secretary Douglas Dillon, Assistant Secretary J. Graham Parsons and Assistant Secretary (Defense) John Irwin.

In the discussion of the international situation, Secretary Herter reviewed the recent trip President Eisenhower took through Europe¹ and the visit of Chairman Khrushchev to the United States.² He pointed out that, while it is hoped that the exchange of visits between President Eisenhower and Chairman Khrushchev may reveal opportunities for progress toward a reduction of world tensions, it is essential for the free nations of the world at this time to maintain their vigilance and unity. Foreign Minister Fujiyama agreed that it was premature to assume that an immediate solution of important international issues will result from these visits but said that the Japanese Government hopes they may create an international atmosphere favorable for negotiations. The two Ministers also discussed the situation in the Far East today noting that Communist efforts to undermine the free world nations in the area have not subsided.

Relations between the United States and Japan were discussed and Foreign Minister Fujiyama and Secretary Herter agreed that over the past year they have continued to improve as the two countries work closely together in a spirit of equality and mutuality. Foreign Minister Fujiyama expressed satisfaction with the considerable progress already made in the negotiations of new security arrangements between the two countries, initiated at the request of the Japanese Government. The two Ministers also discussed other problems in U.S.-Japanese relations. They noted

¹ BULLETIN of Sept. 14, 1959, p. 371, and Sept. 21, 1959, p. 403.

² See p. 499.

the steady expansion of trade between the two countries and expressed confidence that problems arising from this trade would be resolved to the mutual satisfaction of both countries.

Secretary Herter in addition mentioned the United States interest in settling the United States claim regarding the GARIOA (Government and Relief in Occupied Areas) Account and the Foreign Minister stated that the Japanese Government would shortly be prepared to put forward a proposal for settlement.

SEATO Council of Ministers To Hold Informal Meeting

The Department of State announced on September 24 (press release 670) that the Council of Ministers of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization will hold an informal meeting at Washington September 28 for an exchange of views on matters of mutual interest to the member countries.

The meeting will be attended by Richard G. Casey, Minister of External Affairs for Australia, Maurice Couve de Murville, Minister of External Affairs for France, Manzur Qadir, Minister of Foreign Affairs for Pakistan, Thanat Khoman, Minister of Foreign Affairs for Thailand, SEATO Secretary General Pote Sarasin, and Secretary of State Christian A. Herter. The Foreign Ministers of New Zealand, the Philippines, and the United Kingdom will be unable to attend, and these countries will be represented by the heads of their diplomatic missions in the United States.

The last regular annual meeting of the SEATO Council of Ministers was held at Wellington, New Zealand, in April 1959,¹ and the next regular annual meeting is planned for May 1960 at Washington.

¹ For background, see BULLETIN of Apr. 27, 1959, p. 602.

Role of the Humanities in International Relations

*by Robert H. Thayer*¹

I bring you the greetings of the Secretary of State and his best wishes for a successful conference. Secretary Herter has a very strong interest in the humanities. He personally founded what is now the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies. I join with him in the hope that the discussions of this conference on the role of the humanities in an urbanized and technological world will include the problem of the role of the humanities in international relations. This is a subject of increasing importance to those of us who are engaged in the implementation of our foreign policy, and, needless to say, it is of paramount interest to me, since my share of the implementation of our foreign policy is in the field of international educational and cultural relations.

I have been roundly criticized by some of my friends in the educational community for referring to this work of mine in the Department of State as cultural diplomacy. They are shocked, they say, at the implication that anything as purely intellectual as culture should be mentioned in the same breath with anything as mundane and allegedly wicked as diplomacy. They raise their hands in horror at the thought that the intellectual pursuits of mankind are to be dragged into the sordid international political arena.

I am sorely tempted to challenge this point of view. It would be amusing to speculate on Machiavelli's knowledge and use of the humanities and to develop the question of how much diplomacy Frederick the Great learned from Voltaire. All

of the most successful diplomats of history were well versed in the humanities and used them with consummate skill in their international negotiations. Among our earlier diplomats were Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Washington Irving, Nathaniel Hawthorne, and James Russell Lowell—all great American scholars. Furthermore, I am not averse to shocking my friends in the educational community. I think that in this urbanized and technological world which is creating new situations, new relationships, new nations, and new concepts there is need for every community to be shocked into a realization that a very thorough review should be made of every phase of our life, not with the idea of changing our basic philosophy, nor our standards, nor our social or political systems, but with the idea of making sure that we have not drifted into habits of thought and action which have not only lost their validity today but, if persisted in, will indeed lead to possible unfortunate changes in our standards and in our social and political systems. That is why I believe that the review which you are to make in this conference of the role of the humanities is indeed timely and of vital importance.

Scope of Cultural Diplomacy

However, I will not indulge myself in the intellectual exercise tonight of arguing about the term "cultural diplomacy," for let me hasten to explain that, when I refer to cultural diplomacy, I am using the word "culture" in a very broad and very simple sense. I am using it to mean every possible facet of the way people live their everyday lives: the things they do, the way they dress, what they produce, how they react, what they aspire to, as well as the way they think and express their

¹Address made at the Fifth General Assembly of the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies at Ann Arbor, Mich., on Sept. 21 (press release 661). Mr. Thayer is Special Assistant to the Secretary of State for the Coordination of International Educational and Cultural Relations.

thoughts by words or song or story. The culture of a people in the sense I am using it is the life of a people, and cultural diplomacy is the act of successfully communicating to others a complete comprehension of the culture of a people. The objective of American cultural diplomacy is to create among the peoples of the world a perfect understanding of the life and culture of America. It should be emphasized, however, that effective communication of the culture of one people to another requires a thorough understanding of those to whom one is communicating. The requirement of mutual understanding is the basis of successful cultural diplomacy, and it is this requirement which makes cultural diplomacy so vitally important today.

And so my job is to project the image of America abroad and to encourage the receipt in this country of the projection of the image of other countries. My job is not to project the image of what America was, or what I wish it were, or what I hope it will be, but of what it is; and I wonder if one of our major problems in this country does not lie in grasping what America is today. Should we not perhaps consider developing a new image of ourselves at home—a new concept of what the United States actually is. I wonder if many of the difficulties which confront us in our relations with the rest of the world are not due to our failure to appreciate fully how far this country and its people have developed in the last 50 years. If we have failed to appreciate it here, we certainly cannot project it abroad.

I was talking the other day to a friend of mine who has been living in the heart of Europe for the last few months. I asked him how he liked it, and he said, "Of course, I like it very much, but I am terribly struck with how materialistic everyone is becoming over there in Europe. We in America have passed through the materialistic age; we have become sophisticated in materialism; we are no longer preoccupied with bathrooms and mass production and gadgets, but in Europe they are just beginning to go through it. We in America have emerged from materialism, and through it the iron has entered into our soul and we are developing an American culture which is not confined to the narrow base of the cultures of Greece and Rome but is forging ahead on broad lines which include the offering of the humanities to, and their acceptance by, the masses, not only the elite." I am sure

that my friend is right, but how successful have we been in showing the peoples of foreign countries the existence of this America?

Through our aid programs abroad we have inevitably projected the materialistic image of ourselves. We have learned here in America that to increase production and to improve living standards does not solve the social problems of how to bring up children or remove racial and religious prejudice. By the same token we know very well that merely increasing production and improving living standards in the rest of the world, including the less developed nations, will not insure conditions of peace and stability or win for us the cold war. That is why I for one am completely unconcerned with Mr. Khrushchev's threat that the Soviet Union will eventually pass us in production. Let him do it. That will not solve his difficult problem of what to do with the Pasternaks who, through education, are growing daily not only in number but also in articulateness.

Our foreign programs have been necessarily so predominantly economic in nature that the American people themselves have lost sight of the fact that side by side with economic assistance have been operating in full blast the activities of our Government in promoting international educational development and cultural relationships. It is unnecessary for me to describe to this group here tonight the work that our universities are doing to help us in this field by taking foreign students into their classes and seminars, by entering into contracts with universities abroad to develop their disciplines, releasing some of their best professors to help build the educational systems of less fortunate countries. But may I suggest that, just as there is a need for Americans to gain a new concept and understanding of their country, so is there a need for universities to look very closely at their role in the world of today and particularly their new role with respect to the relationship between the university and education abroad.

Task of Promoting Mutual Understanding

It was to be certain that there shall be concentrated high-level direction of the international educational and cultural activities of the Government that the position which I now hold in the Department of State was created. One of my first objectives was to try and solve some of these broad

problems of the relations between the intellectual community and foreign affairs. A beginning was made in a conference held at Annapolis in April of this year at which representatives of universities, Government, and private foundations discussed the problems of our objectives in the field of international educational and cultural relations and the role of the universities in this field. From this conference have grown further studies on the role of the universities in world affairs. You will hear more of that very soon. In addition, Government agencies are reviewing closely their own programs abroad in the educational and training and cultural relations field. We in Government are urging all our institutions to take a new look at the United States today, its philosophical and intellectual aspects as well as its material development and its relations with the rest of the world. Above all, we are asking these institutions to take a new look at the role which they themselves can and must play in a different modern United States. We are urging it because we in Government are aware of the crying need for mutual understandings between the peoples of the world. The oldtime diplomacy of government to government has given way to the modern diplomacy of people to people. The birth pangs of "one world" have started in earnest.

As President Eisenhower said in a speech he gave to 400 teachers from 75 countries who came to the United States last week on a teacher exchange program:²

A little more than 30 years ago I made my first transatlantic crossing; it took 7 days. My latest crossing—early this month—took a little less than 7 hours. In the three decades between these trips the world has experienced awesome changes. One of these is that 25 nations, with a population of nearly 1 billion, have achieved political independence. Each is struggling for stability, for a respected place in the family of nations, and for advancement in the well-being of its people. But to me the greatest change of all is the development of an exacting interdependence between free nations—an interdependence that involves the oldest and the youngest nations, the largest and the smallest, the most prosperous and the least developed of nations.

This interdependence calls for new thinking, new institutions, new vision. Above all, it calls for greater understanding among peoples—the genuine understanding of truth, which can dispel unfounded fears and suspicions, bars to true and lasting peace. People of good will everywhere have a tremendous job of communicating such un-

derstanding—and little enough time to do it. We need to pursue every possible avenue that can bring people together as friends and coworkers seeking solutions to their common problems.

And so, ladies and gentlemen, that is why I urge you in your discussions to examine closely the role of the humanities in contributing to the mutual understanding between peoples, the role of the humanities in international cultural relations, the role of the humanities in cultural diplomacy.

The Department of State has, in the creation of the position which I hold as head of a Bureau of International Cultural Relations, emphasized the important position which it gives to international educational and cultural relations in the implementation of its foreign policy. In carrying out my duties I need the help not only of the scholars of my own country but of every country in the world. We have, all of us in the free world, a common objective and a common duty. As the President said last week:³

We shall not be serving mankind well if we become obsessed with just the business of putting new satellites into orbit—so obsessed that we overlook the fact that we have some real problems left right here on earth. We need to put new ideas—and more of them—into orbit. And we must use every resource at our command to see that people everywhere achieve greater understanding of each other before it is too late.

To my own countrymen here tonight I say, look carefully at this country of ours and see if you have fully grasped the meaning of what America is today and help us in our attempt to project the true image of America abroad. To our visitors from other lands I say, we rejoice in your coming, for to see and hear with your own eyes and ears is the truest source of all understanding, and don't forget to give us freely of yourselves, for our need of what you can give us is very great.

To all of you here tonight, both Americans and our friends from abroad, I say, the United States Government is dedicated to a vigorous campaign to bring about mutual understanding between the peoples of the world. The role of the humanities in this effort is a vital one. The results of your conference are therefore awaited by us with eager anticipation and with confidence that your contribution to our common effort will be of the greatest value.

² BULLETIN of Oct. 5, 1959, p. 479.

³ *Ibid.*

Expanding World Trade for the Benefit of All

*Remarks by Karl L. Rankin
Ambassador to Yugoslavia*¹

It is a particular pleasure to take part in these America Day ceremonies during the 50th anniversary celebration of the Zagreb International Fair. Americans welcome such an opportunity to meet and share experiences with others. I am sure you will all agree that trade fairs are increasingly significant in improving world prosperity through expanded world trade. Zagreb has understood this significance for half a century.

Most notably since the inauguration in 1954 of the United States international trade fair program, the foreign trade policy of the United States has emphasized the expansion of multilateral trade among all friendly nations. It is a policy built upon the firm base of our desire to see other nations of the world strong and independent, with rising living standards made possible by trade on a mutually advantageous basis.

By a more active role in international trade fairs the United States has become better acquainted with the problems and achievements of other peoples. By the same token we hope that, through our displays of products and production techniques, peoples in other lands can come to know us better and see what our economy has to offer.

Approximately 3,000 individual American firms have loaned or contributed millions of dollars worth of materials for exhibits at the 28 international trade fairs in which the United States has participated on a total of 75 occasions since 1954. Leaders of American trade unions and industrial management also have contributed their services. They are represented here today by the five business and Government members of the 1959 United States trade mission to Yugoslavia, the fourth group of this nature to visit this country. Since 1954, similar missions have come into contact with tens of thousands of foreign businessmen.

As a result of our trade fair program many investment and trade opportunities have been developed and reported to the American business community, thereby contributing to a rise in total

value of U.S. commodity imports from \$11 billion in 1954 to \$14 billion in 1958. During the same period, annual exports from Yugoslavia to the United States increased by 18.5 percent in value. Permit me to note that while the United States sometimes is criticized for its supposedly high tariffs and low immigration quotas, the fact remains that every year we import more goods from abroad and welcome more foreign immigrants than any other country in the world.

I am especially interested in the separate exhibition on tourism at this year's fair. We share the hope that it will help to stimulate the flow of visitors to this scenic and historic country. As you may know, the Yugoslav and U.S. Governments are working jointly on a survey of Yugoslavia's tourist possibilities. Conducted by two experts within the framework of our economic cooperation agreement, we expect steps to be recommended by which Yugoslavia can improve still further its tourist facilities and income.

Depicting as it does the dynamic development of the Yugoslav economy in recent years, the Zagreb fair is evidence of this country's capabilities for expanding participation in world trade. The people of Zagreb can be proud of their role in maintaining this long-established marketplace for the interchange of goods, ideas, and hospitality. We are glad to share in these evidences of progress and to welcome you to the United States pavilion on America Day.

This is not only America Day at the Zagreb fair; this year, September 7 is Labor Day in the United States. A traditional holiday dedicated to our Nation's working men and women, it is a time for appraising their economic and social progress and setting new goals for the future. It seems particularly fitting for us to celebrate our Labor Day here as well, amid evidences of what the labors of the American worker have meant to him and his family.

Trade union membership in the United States has passed 17 million, and trade union activities reach into every sector of American life. Today labor celebrates its status as an integral and vital part of the American community. It speaks of achievements as well as aspirations, of its contributions to the Nation's prosperity and the vast social and economic gains it has helped to win for the American worker. Labor joins with management and Government in recognizing our

¹ Made in the U.S. pavilion during America Day ceremonies at the Zagreb International Fair, Zagreb, Yugoslavia, on Sept. 7.

interdependence with the rest of the world, in expanding world trade for the benefit of all.

This fair, dedicated to the stimulation of mutual trade, contributes to the same goal. We join with you in wishing it continued success as the Zagreb International Fair enters the second half-century of its existence.

Secretary Herter Praises American Exhibition at Moscow

Press release 665 dated September 22

Following is the text of a letter from Secretary Herter to George V. Allen, Director, U.S. Information Agency, congratulating him on the success of the American National Exhibition at Moscow.¹

SEPTEMBER 16, 1959

DEAR GEORGE: The American National Exhibition in Moscow produced a wide and generally favorable impression. The attention it received is fully justified by its importance in making a singular contribution to a clearer understanding by the people of the Soviet Union of our life and character.

I would appreciate your conveying my personal commendation on this splendid achievement to those whom you brought together to develop this impressive display: Mr. [Harold C.] McClellan, the energetic General Manager; George Nelson, the designer; the building engineers; the participating American industries; the capable and hardworking American guides and demonstrators; the staff in Washington under Mr. Eugene S. Staples, and that in Moscow under Mr. Howard Messmore; and those Soviet workmen, engineers, and officials of the All-Union Chamber of Commerce who helped to clear the way for the Exhibition. The Exhibition could not have been mounted and effectively displayed without the untiring efforts of these persons, nor could these efforts have produced a complete and operating exhibition without the kind of dedicated leadership which you, Mr. Washburn, Deputy Director of USIA, and Mr. McClellan supplied.

¹ For a statement and addresses made by Vice President Nixon during his visit to the Soviet Union to open the exhibition, together with a message from President Eisenhower, see BULLETIN of Aug. 17, 1959, p. 227.

I am pleased, therefore, to extend to you, and to those who worked with you to make the Exhibition a success, my heartiest congratulations for an outstanding contribution toward better understanding between the American people and the people of the Soviet Union.

With warmest personal regards,
Most sincerely,

CHRISTIAN A. HERTER

The Honorable
GEORGE V. ALLEN,
Director,
United States Information Agency

Private Investment Team To Assist Thai Government

Press release 673 dated September 25

At the request of the Royal Thai Government, a six-man team, made up of U.S. businessmen and U.S. Government officials, will arrive in Thailand early in October, under the sponsorship of the International Cooperation Administration, to assist the Royal Thai Government in developing measures to stimulate local private enterprise and to increase the flow of foreign investment capital to the country.

Heading the team is George B. Beitzel, former president and currently a director of Pennsalt Chemicals, Inc., of Philadelphia, and a director of the Fidelity Philadelphia Trust Co. Mr. Beitzel was largely responsible for establishing Pennsalt's foreign operations. He also has served as assistant director for production of the Office of Defense Mobilization.

Other team members are Oliver P. Wheeler, vice president, Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco; Cornelius C. Bond, former president of Knox Metals Products Co., of Knoxville, Tenn.; S. H. Chafkin of the International Cooperation Administration; Robert M. Klein of the Department of Commerce; and Frank S. Wile of the Department of State.

The group will concentrate on three major tasks: (1) to analyze the current investment climate in Thailand and make recommendations on stimulating an increased rate of domestic and foreign investment which would contribute to the country's economic development; (2) to assist the Thai

Government, utilizing resources already available, in developing programs to encourage local Thai investment, attract foreign investment, and foster increased association between Thai and foreign investors; (3) as opportunities arise during discussions, to identify areas of investment possibilities for followup measures, including detailed exploration.

Assignment of the team is a specific outgrowth of the announced policy of the Government of Thailand to take measures to accelerate economic development by encouraging private enterprise. The assignment is also in line with the importance attached to private investment for economic growth by the U.S. Government, as set forth in President Eisenhower's statement at the 1958 Colombo Plan meeting at Seattle.¹

National Olympic Week, 1959

A PROCLAMATION²

WHEREAS the XVIIth Olympic Games of the modern era will be held in Rome, Italy, from August 25 to September 11, 1960, and the Winter Games will be held at Squaw Valley, California, from February 18 to February 28, 1960; and

WHEREAS these games unite in friendly competition athletes from around the world, each governed by the traditional rules of sportsmanship and eager to gain honor for the country he represents; and

WHEREAS in these challenging times mankind stands in need of occasions which bring out the finest efforts of the human spirit, of physical skill and endurance, and of achievements of individuals rather than of governments; and

WHEREAS the Olympic Games uniquely provide such occasions and contribute much to the areas of common understanding and mutual respect among all peoples; and

WHEREAS the United States Olympic Association is now engaged in seeking broad popular support for the young men and women representing the United States at these athletic events; and

WHEREAS the Congress, by a joint resolution approved September 22, 1959, has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation designating the period of October 17 to October 24, 1959, as National Olympic Week;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the period of October 17 to October 24, 1959, as National Olympic Week; and I ask and urge all our citizens to give full support to the planning for the XVIIth Olympic

Games and the Olympic Winter Games of 1960 so that the United States will be able to send to these games a truly representative team.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this twenty-second day of September in the year of our Lord nineteen [SEAL] hundred and fifty-nine and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-fourth.



By the President:
DOUGLAS DILLON,
Acting Secretary of State.

President Approves Legislation Extending P.L. 480 Program

Statement by President Eisenhower

White House press release dated September 21

I have today [September 21] approved H.R. 8609, a bill "To extend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, and for other purposes."

Since 1954 this P.L. 480 program has assisted in expanding our exports to higher levels and has helped to develop the economies of recipient countries. Its extension is desirable, and I am gratified that this was accomplished without crippling barter amendments and other changes which would seriously have hampered its continued administration in the best interest of the United States and our friends abroad.

The omission from the bill of the administration's proposals for further strengthening this food-for-peace program prevents the broader use of surplus commodities for food reserves and economic development which would have been desirable.¹ Of more fundamental concern, however, are two new program authorizations in the enacted bill.

The food-stamp plan it authorizes carries the

¹ For text of a joint communique released on May 6 following a food-for-peace conference of the major wheat exporting nations, see BULLETIN of June 1, 1959, p. 793; for a statement by Assistant Secretary Thomas C. Mann on the Department's views on administration of P.L. 480, see *ibid.*, Aug. 10, 1959, p. 212.

¹ BULLETIN of Dec. 1, 1958, p. 853.

² No. 3316; 24 *Fed. Reg.* 7891.

implication that more surplus foods would be made available to the needy people of the United States. Actually the bill would not do this. Needy people received Federal surplus foods last year by direct distribution through State and local facilities. If implemented, this authority would simply replace the existing distribution system with a Federally financed system, further increasing the already disproportionate Federal share of welfare expenses. The food-stamp administrative mechanism would be much more complex, and it is extremely doubtful that it would provide any greater benefit to needy people than the present direct method.

The new authorization for 10-year supply contracts with foreign governments implies that our agricultural surpluses will be with us for many years to come. This implication is unfortunate, and I can only urge again that the Congress act on administration proposals to deal with the surplus problem. Any contracts developed pursuant to this authorization will need to be carefully administered to assure their conformity with efforts to solve this problem as well as with our international agreements.

President To Maintain Existing Long-Staple Cotton Import Quotas

White House press release dated September 22

The President on September 22 accepted the U.S. Tariff Commission's report on long-staple cotton.¹ The President's action is based upon the Commission's investigation and determinations of fact reported on July 10, 1959. The Tariff Commission found, with two members dissenting, that no changed circumstances exist requiring the modification of existing import quotas on long-staple cotton.

Under section 22(d) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, the Tariff Commission undertook on March 25, 1959, a supplemental investigation concerning the long-staple cotton import quota which was first established in September 1939. The Commission examined current circumstances to determine the need for any

¹ Copies of the Commission's report may be obtained from the U.S. Tariff Commission, Washington 25, D.C.

change in that quota to carry out the purposes of section 22 relating to the limitation of imports in order to prevent material interference with the Department of Agriculture's price-support programs.

Development Loans

Haiti

The U.S. Development Loan Fund announced on September 23 basic approval and commitment of funds for a \$3 million loan to the Centrale Sucrière Nord-Haiti, S.A., of Cap Haitien, Haiti, a private corporation, to help finance the completion of a sugar mill project in Haiti. For details, see Department of State press release 666 dated September 23.

Congressional Documents Relating to Foreign Policy

86th Congress, 1st Session

- Testimony of John A. McCone on Geneva Test Ban Negotiations. Hearing before a subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. June 24, 1959. 32 pp.
- Foreign-Flag Affiliations of Subsidized Operators. Hearings before the Merchant Marine Subcommittee of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. June 10-July 17, 1959. 216 pp.
- Report on Russia by Vice Admiral Hyman G. Rickover, USN. Hearings before House Committee on Appropriations. August 18, 1959. 82 pp.
- United States Foreign Policy: Possible Nonmilitary Scientific Developments and Their Potential Impact on Foreign Policy Problems of the United States. A study prepared at the request of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by Stanford Research Institute. September 1959. 100 pp.
- International Bridges. Hearings before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on S. 2531, S. 2590, and H.R. 3180. September 1-4, 1959. 65 pp.
- Four Conventions and an Optional Protocol Formulated at the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. Message from the President transmitting the conventions and protocol. S. Ex. J to N, inclusive. September 9, 1959. 80 pp.
- Operation of Article VII, NATO Status of Forces Treaty. Report of the Senate Armed Services Committee reviewing for the period December 1, 1957, through November 30, 1958, the operation of article VII. S. Rept. 1010. September 11, 1959. 15 pp.
- Advisory Commission Intergovernmental Relations. Conference report to accompany H.R. 6904. H. Rept. 1184. 5 pp.
- Mutual Security and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1960. Conference report to accompany H.R. 8385. H. Rept. 1190. September 15, 1959. 9 pp.

General Assembly Again Decides Not To Consider Question of Chinese Representation

*Statement by Walter S. Robertson
U.S. Representative to the General Assembly*¹

The General Committee has recommended to the Assembly the following resolution:

The General Assembly,

1. *Decides* to reject the request of India for the inclusion in the agenda of its fourteenth regular session of the item entitled "Question of the representation of China in the United Nations";

2. *Decides* not to consider, at its fourteenth regular session, any proposals to exclude the representatives of the Government of the Republic of China or to seat representatives of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China.

The United States welcomes this recommendation. We are confident that the Assembly will uphold it, as it has done in the past.

We have before us also a proposed amendment to the draft resolution,² submitted by the distinguished representative of Nepal, which would have the effect of completely reversing the recommendation made by the General Committee. It also is similar to amendments which have been put forward in years past, and the United States will oppose it.

A number of delegations have made it clear to us that they would appreciate a frank restatement by the United States of the basic reasons for our position. We are glad to make such a statement.

While the item proposed by India is phrased in terms of the "representation of China," the basic purpose is to seat Communist China in China's seat in the United Nations and to expel the representatives of the Republic of China. The many shocking events in which Peiping has been the principal

actor in the past year have caused many people to hope that this question would not be pressed at all at this session of the General Assembly. However, since it is being pressed, the United States intends to proceed with complete candor.

Pertinent Charter Provisions

The United States is opposed to the seating of the Chinese Communists in the United Nations. We would be opposed even if we did not recognize the Republic of China as the legitimate government of the Chinese people. We base our objection upon the United Nations Charter, which must be our guide in all basic questions affecting the United Nations. There are certain charter provisions which so clearly apply to the present case that I quote them as a universally accepted standard by which to judge this question.

Article 1 of the charter sets forth the purposes of the United Nations. I quote section 1 of that article, which is of particular pertinence to the subject under discussion:

The Purposes of the United Nations are:

1. To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace; . . .

Next I quote article 4:

Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving states which accept the obligations contained in the present Charter and, in the judgment of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations.

¹ Made in plenary session on Sept. 21 (U.S. delegation press release 3225).

² U.N. doc. A/L. 261.

Many of you here today were in San Francisco in 1945 when the United Nations was founded. You will remember that in the organizational meetings it was exhaustively debated whether membership should be based upon universality or whether there should be qualifications for membership. It was decided that, as a primary purpose of the United Nations was "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war," universality was not to be the test of membership. There must be qualifications for membership. A member must be peace-loving and willing to take collective action to maintain international peace and security. The Soviet Union at that time strongly supported this view. And so article 4 was adopted.

Record of Red China

Now, is Red China a peace-loving state? Let us examine the record.

In February 1950, approximately 2 months after establishing its regime on the mainland, Peiping issued a call to the peoples of southeast Asia to overthrow their governments, denouncing their leaders as puppets of the imperialists. Before the year was out it invaded Tibet.

Also, before the year was out, it invaded Korea. Communist China sent a million soldiers to reinforce and prolong that aggression against the Republic of Korea and against the United Nations. Because of that act the General Assembly, in February 1951, voted overwhelmingly to find Peiping guilty of aggression.

That United Nations resolution is still outstanding. Red China is still defying it. The result is that the Korean war has given way only to an uneasy cease-fire in which the United Nations forces must daily patrol an armistice line 150 miles long, a line constantly threatened by half a million battle-ready Communist troops. Final settlement has been blocked by the Chinese Communist insistence at the Geneva conference of 1954, and its continuing insistence, that the United Nations committed the aggression in Korea and therefore are without moral authority or competence to supervise elections for the unification of the country.

Nor can we forget other Chinese Communist actions in Korea. They committed many atrocious acts against thousands of prisoners of war of the

United Nations Command. They visited indescribable destruction, suffering, and death on the Korean people. Through months of cruel and degrading treatment they forced dozens of our men to sign outrageous, fabricated confessions about imaginary acts of germ warfare—all in order to feed their insatiable machine of hate propaganda.

Once the armistice was signed, they immediately and continuously violated it by bringing jet aircraft and large quantities of other weapons into Korea. Moreover, for 6 years the Chinese Communists have obstinately refused to honor their obligation under the armistice agreement to provide a satisfactory accounting for those military personnel of the United Nations Command still missing and unaccounted for at the end of the hostilities. They include 2,147 men of several nations, of whom 452 are Americans. In their own press and radio the Communists once acknowledged holding many of these men. By refusing to account for them, they defy both their armistice pledge and the accepted practice of civilized nations, causing needless bitter anguish to the families concerned.

Use of Force in Taiwan Strait

In the Taiwan Strait, Communist China has been using armed force intermittently since 1950 in order to seize Taiwan and the Pescadores and the offshore islands and to destroy the Republic of China. Twice, in 1954-55 and again in 1958, it raised its acts of violence to such a pitch as to bring the specter of general war to the Far East.

Continuously since 1955 the United States, in 90 ambassadorial talks with Chinese Communist representatives, has sought to have them sign a reciprocal agreement to renounce the use of force in the Taiwan Strait. This principle is fundamental to the charter of the United Nations. The Red Chinese stubbornly refuse to make any such agreement.

In 1955 the Chinese Communist regime rejected with contempt an invitation from the United Nations Security Council to discuss the crisis it had caused in the Taiwan Strait. Last year it again asserted that it would not countenance reference of the matter to the United Nations. To this day it is continuing, on an alternate-day basis, its bombardment of the offshore islands. Its De-

fense Minister has described the philosophy of this policy in these words:

Ours is a policy of fight-fight, stop-stop—half-fight, half-stop. This is no trick but a normal thing.

In southeast Asia the record is also one of aggressive pressure. For many years the Chinese Communists have given material support and propaganda encouragement to rebellions seeking to overthrow the Governments of the Philippines and Malaya.

In north Viet-Nam, the Chinese Communists have been actively assisting the regime in reorganizing and training Viet Minh troops, greatly increasing the strength of their divisions and supplying them with arms and equipment prohibited by the armistice agreement.

In Laos, a troubled area with which the Security Council is now concerned,² the hand of Peiping is again visible. The Communist rebellion against the Royal Lao Government is supported chiefly through Communist north Viet-Nam, a regime which owes its existence in large measure to Communist Chinese efforts. The Geneva accords of 1954 acknowledged the sovereignty of the Royal Laotian Government over all Laotian territory, including the provinces of Sam Neua and Phong Saly, then under the military control of the Communist-dominated Pathet Lao. However, the Communist puppet troops refused to turn over administration to the Royal Government and forcibly held these positions, seeking additional political concessions which they finally obtained in 1956.

The sudden attacks in Laos last month came on the heels of a lengthy visit to Communist China by Ho Chi Minh, chief of the north Vietnamese regime. All along Peiping has kept its radio propaganda machine in high gear to support the Communist rebels, issuing dire warnings against those who dare to help the Government of Laos in its time of need.

Tragic Case of Tibet

I turn now to the tragic case of Tibet. In 9 years, beginning in 1950, the Chinese Communists have destroyed Tibet's historic autonomy, enjoyed since the fall of the Manchus in 1911. It has massacred thousands of the Tibetan people and at-

tempted to stamp out their ancient Buddhist faith.

As all delegates know, the most recent act in this tragedy began last March, when the Chinese Communists summarily dissolved the Tibetan Government and established a so-called "Tibet autonomous region" in which the word "autonomous" is mere camouflage for a colonial despotism. The Dalai Lama, the spiritual and temporal leader of his people, in danger of his life, succeeded in escaping with his followers despite Communist attempts to hunt him down. Ever since that date the Chinese Communists have been carrying on ruthless war against the Tibetans, have done their best to seal off all escape by those seeking refuge abroad, and have even pursued refugees across international frontiers.

As a sequel to this Tibetan outrage, we learn that Chinese Communist troops are making territorial encroachments across frontiers of other states and principalities in the Himalayan region. We learn that their official maps show as Chinese large areas long regarded by other states as their territory. And, characteristically, in the midst of these encroachments the Chinese Communists make charges of aggression against the very countries whom they offend.

All along the borders between Communist China and non-Communist Asia there is trouble and discord. From Korea south and west along the 6,000-mile arc that ends in the Himalayas, we find a history of Chinese Communist complicity in military aggression, subversion, and outright seizure of territory. That history, as just noted, has been tragically extended during the past year and, indeed, the past few weeks.

Remolding the World With the Gun

By these many acts against neighboring nations the world has begun to find out what the ruler of Communist China, Mao Tse-tung, meant when he wrote in 1938:

Every Communist must grasp the truth that political power grows out of the barrel of a gun. . . . In this sense we can even say that the whole world can be remolded with the gun.

And likewise we grasp the meaning of Liu Shao-chi, now the titular head of Communist China, who once wrote:

The most fundamental and common duty of Communist Party members is to establish communism and transform the present world into a Communist world.

² For background, see BULLETIN of Sept. 28, 1959, p. 456.

Within mainland China itself, the Communist authorities have committed many uncivilized acts against foreign nationals and their citizens. They have arrested hundreds of foreign Christian missionaries and killed many religious leaders. They have imprisoned hundreds of foreign civilians, including 158 Americans, of whom 5 died as a result of maltreatment in prison. They today hold 5 of my fellow citizens in jail as political hostages—despite a public pledge, now 4 years old, to permit all Americans to return home expeditiously. Chinese Muslim minorities have suffered similarly, with countless numbers imprisoned for “carrying on counterrevolutionary activity under the cloak of religion.”

Hand in hand with these policies has gone a continuing and systematic hate campaign against so-called “imperialist enemies.” By massive poisonous propaganda against foreign countries, the Chinese Communists have sought to instill warlike and hostile feelings against them in the hearts of the Chinese people. My own country has been the most prominent target of this organized hatred, but many other countries represented in this body have been subjected to it as well. Thus, like many another tyranny before it, Communist China has found foreign devils to blame for the sufferings which it inflicts on its own people.

Mr. President, such are the facts of Communist China's conduct. Some of these events have occurred in the past year and have never before been faced by the General Assembly. But these new facts simply corroborate a conclusion which my country's late Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, once stated in these words:⁴

... the United Nations has a choice of whether or not to bring into its midst and to give veto power on the Security Council to a regime which has flagrantly defied the United Nations; which has fought it; which has been found to be an aggressor; and which far from being “peace-loving”—the test for membership—has persistently violated the principles contained in the charter—which is the test for expulsion.

U.S. Refutes Arguments of Red China's Supporters

And now, Mr. President, I should like to deal with certain arguments of a different kind which from time to time are made here.

We sometimes hear it said that Communist China is indeed guilty of gross violations of the

charter, but that admitting its representatives to the United Nations would tend to remedy its behavior by exposing the regime to new ideas and influences. Further, it is even urged that unless the Chinese Communists are admitted here there is a greater danger of war because—so we are told—no other place exists in which to negotiate with them.

The United States cannot accept these arguments. As to the influence of new ideas which the Chinese Communists might encounter here, I leave it to those with diplomatic missions in Peiping to judge for themselves what effect they are able to exert today on the international conduct of Communist China. I would only point out that the Chinese Communists came here to the United Nations once, in the winter of 1950–51, and displayed an attitude of arrogance and bitter hatred and that they have since been invited to take part in particular deliberations here and have declined to do so. Their vicious attacks on the United Nations in their propaganda demonstrates how they would interpret the principles of the United Nations were they seated in its councils. There is not the slightest evidence that they would abate their aggressive policies. All the evidence suggests, rather, that they would gain new influence and new opportunities to subvert the purposes of the charter and to pervert this great Organization to their lawless ends.

Now let us consider the argument that there is no place except the United Nations in which to negotiate with the Chinese Communists. My own country has negotiated with them over the past 8 years—at Panmunjom, in Geneva, and in Warsaw. We have negotiated with them about Korea, about Indochina, about the prisoners whom they unlawfully detained, and about the Taiwan Strait. The lack is not of a forum for negotiation but of a willingness on the part of the Chinese Communists to settle any important question, except by causing their opponents to surrender.

And, finally, it is often stated by Red China's supporters that refusal to seat this regime in the United Nations denies representation in this world body to 600 million mainland Chinese. In view of the long record of aggressions and threats of war by the Peiping regime, this argument would have no validity under the charter even if it were true. However, as a matter of fact, the fanatical, aggressive rulers of Peiping come no closer to

⁴ *Ibid.*, Oct. 13, 1958, p. 561.

representing the will and aspirations of the Chinese people than they come to representing the will and aspirations of the Tibetan people—or, for that matter, than the puppet regime of Budapest comes to representing the will and aspirations of the Hungarian people. The Peiping regime was imposed by force and fraud with the volition of only a small fraction of the Chinese people. It has kept itself in power by bloody purges and by the liquidation of some 18 million mainland Chinese in 9 years.

Within the past year the Chinese Communist authorities have imposed a brutal commune system, destructive of all family life, upon 120 million families, according to their figures. I submit that no regime representative of its people would have to resort to wholesale murder and to a mass slavery unparalleled in the history of the world to keep itself in power.

The United States has carefully weighed these arguments. We find them based not on "reality," as is sometimes alleged, but on futile hopes, groundless fears, and wishful thinking.

Peiping Regime an Outlaw

We rest our argument, instead, on the solid facts of history and the solid principles of the charter.

By every standard of national and international conduct the Red regime of Peiping is an outlaw. It has perpetrated mass murder and slavery upon its own people. It has confiscated without compensation hundreds of millions of dollars of the property of other nationals. It has thrown foreign citizens into jail without trial and subjected many of them to inhuman tortures. In 9 years it has promoted 6 foreign or civil wars—Korea, Tibet, Indochina, the Philippines, Malaya, and Laos. It has fought the United Nations. It has been found by it to be an aggressor. It continues to defy the United Nations decision to reunify Korea. It has flagrantly violated the Korea and Indochina international armistice agreements. It openly proclaims its continuing purpose, to use force in the Taiwan Strait.

We invite all delegates to compare the record of Communist China in international affairs with the standards set forth in the charter. We believe they will overwhelmingly conclude, as we do, that the Chinese Communist regime has acted—and is acting still—not to maintain but to destroy international peace and security; not to remove but to

create threats to the peace and acts of aggression; not to develop friendly relations among nations but to sow hatred of other countries. In this center for harmonizing the actions of nations we believe it would contribute only discord and dishonor.

By the same standards we hold that the Republic of China, a stalwart ally against the forces of aggression in World War II and a reliable comrade in the cause of peace, is entitled to the seat it occupies here today both under article 3 of the charter and by reason of its consistent support for the charter's principles.

The Republic of China is recognized as the legitimate Government of China by a substantial majority of the countries of the world.

It is true that the Peiping regime does now exercise physical control over a much larger area of Chinese territory than that under the control of the Republic of China. However, this situation represents a military rather than a political reality. The Republic of China has repeatedly stated its willingness to rest its claim to represent the Chinese people on the result of free elections held throughout the country. The Communist military dictatorship of Peiping does not dare to submit its claim to any such test.

U.N. Standards Must Prevail

Mr. President, I conclude. The issue here is simple. The proponents of seating Red China are not demanding that Red China change its ways. Some of them—I refer to the Soviet Union and its satellites—even have the effrontery to laud the Peiping regime on the floor of this body for its so-called contributions to peace and stability in Asia. And I must add, in all candor, that the distinguished representative of India, whose Government admits many of the indisputable facts of Red China's record, when he insists on this item is in effect insisting that the United Nations modify its standards in order to accommodate the power of lawlessness.

The question therefore is: Shall we stand fast and require conformity to United Nations standards, or shall we take the step, the truly irrevocable step, of debasing the standards of the United Nations to allow this or any other regime to shoot its way into the United Nations simply because its guns are powerful?

My Government believes that there is only one

possible answer: The standards of the United Nations must prevail. It is our belief in those standards which binds us together as a community of nations and makes the United Nations an effective force for peace.

To seat in this body, founded to maintain the peace of the world, a habitual offender against the peace would make a mockery of our charter and rob it of all the moral authority it now possesses.

Overwhelming Support of American People

The distinguished representative from Nepal referred to the opinions of a few American diplomats who favored American recognition of Red China and its admission to the United Nations. I noted that he failed to note the many who wholly approved of the policy of nonrecognition. And it would take very little research on his part to discover that the overwhelming majority of the American people support the United States policy on nonrecognition and admission of this regime to the United Nations.

The question of United Nations admission was submitted to the United States Congress in the election year of 1956. Election years, as you well know, are critical years in American political life. The vote on the resolution opposing the admission of Red China to the United Nations was 391 to 0 in the House and 86 to 0 in the Senate. In other words, in an election year there wasn't a single Congressman or Senator of either party who was willing to vote against the resolution. And that wasn't all. The two parties went on to their political conventions and both of them adopted almost identical planks, reaffirming United States opposition to the seating of Red China in this body. Mr. Eisenhower was elected on that platform. Mr. Stevenson was nominated on a platform which included that same provision. The last time that the Congress had to express its opinion on this problem was on August 17 of this year. A resolution in the House opposing U.N. membership passed by the overwhelming majority of 368 to 2.

I hope, Mr. President, that the amendment proposed by Nepal will not prevail and that the report of the General Committee will be approved.⁵

⁵ The General Assembly in plenary session on Sept. 22 adopted the resolution recommended by the General Committee by a vote of 44 to 29, with 9 abstentions (A/RES/1351 (XIV)).

Agenda of the 14th Regular Session of the U.N. General Assembly¹

U.N. doc. A/4230 dated September 23

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Lebanon.
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation.
3. Credentials of representatives to the fourteenth session of the General Assembly.
 - (a) Appointment of the Credentials Committee;
 - (b) Report of the Credentials Committee.
4. Election of the President.
5. Constitution of the Main Committees and election of officers.
6. Election of Vice-Presidents.
7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter.
8. Adoption of the agenda.
9. Opening of the general debate.
10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization.
11. Report of the Security Council.
12. Report of the Economic and Social Council.
13. Report of the Trusteeship Council.
14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency.
15. Election of three non-permanent members of the Security Council.
16. Election of six members of the Economic and Social Council.
17. Election of two members of the Trusteeship Council.
18. Election of a member of the International Court of Justice to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge José Gustavo Guerrero.
19. Question of amending the United Nations Charter, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 108 of the Charter, to increase the number of non-permanent members of the Security Council and the number of votes required for decisions of the Council.
20. Question of amending the United Nations Charter, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 108 of the Charter, to increase the membership of the Economic and Social Council.
21. Question of amending the Statute of the International Court of Justice, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 108 of the Charter of the United Nations and Article 69 of the Statute of the Court, with respect to an increase in the number of judges of the International Court of Justice.
22. Report of the Committee on arrangements for a conference for the purpose of reviewing the Charter.
23. Interim report of the Secretary-General evaluating the Second United Nations International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in relation to the holding of similar conferences in the future.
24. Progress report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation.

¹ Adopted by the General Assembly on Sept. 22.

25. Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.
26. The Korean question: report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea.
27. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East:
 - (a) Report of the Director of the Agency;
 - (b) Proposals for the continuation of United Nations assistance to Palestine refugees: document submitted by the Secretary-General.
28. United Nations Emergency Force:
 - (a) Cost estimates for the maintenance of the Force;
 - (b) Manner of financing the Force: report of the Secretary-General on consultations with the Governments of Member States;
 - (c) Progress report on the Force.
29. Progress and operations of the Special Fund.
30. Economic development of under-developed countries.
 - (a) Report by the Secretary-General on measures taken by the Governments of Member States to further the economic development of under-developed countries in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1316 (XIII);
 - (b) Progress in the field of financing the economic development of under-developed countries.
31. Programmes of technical assistance:
 - (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council;
 - (b) United Nations assistance in public administration: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (c) Confirmation of the allocation of funds under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.
32. United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency; progress report of the Administrator for Residual Affairs of the Agency.
33. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
34. Draft International Covenants on Human Rights.
35. Draft Convention on Freedom of Information: text of the draft Convention formulated by the Committee on the Draft Convention on Freedom of Information and report of the Secretary-General on the comments of Governments thereon.
36. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73e of the Charter: reports of the Secretary-General and of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories:
 - (a) Progress achieved by the Non-Self-Governing Territories in pursuance of Chapter XI of the Charter;
 - (b) Information on educational conditions;
 - (c) Information on other conditions;
 - (d) General questions relating to the transmission and examination of information;
 - (e) Report of the Secretary-General on new developments connected with the association of Non-Self-Governing Territories with the European Economic Community;
 - (f) Offers of study and training facilities under resolution 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954: report of the Secretary-General.
37. Election to fill vacancies in the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.
38. Question of South West Africa.
 - (a) Report of the Good Offices Committee on South West Africa;
 - (b) Report of the Committee on South West Africa;
 - (c) Study of legal action to ensure the fulfilment of the obligations assumed by the Union of South Africa in respect of the Territory of South West Africa;
 - (d) Election of three members of the Committee on South West Africa.
39. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories: report of the Trusteeship Council.
40. Question of the frontier between the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration and Ethiopia: reports of the Governments of Ethiopia and of Italy.
41. The future of the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration:
 - (a) Organization of the plebiscite in the southern part of the Territory: question of the two alternatives to be put to the people and the qualifications for voting;
 - (b) Report of the United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner on the plebiscite in the northern part of the Territory and report of the Trusteeship Council.
42. Financial reports and accounts, and reports of the Board of Auditors:
 - (a) United Nations (for the financial year ended 31 December 1958);
 - (b) United Nations Children's Fund (for the financial year ended 31 December 1958);
 - (c) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (for the financial year ended 31 December 1958);
 - (d) United Nations Refugee Fund (for the financial year ended 31 December 1958).
43. Supplementary estimates for the financial year 1959.
44. Budget estimates for the financial year 1960.
45. Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly:
 - (a) Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
 - (b) Committee on Contributions;
 - (c) Board of Auditors;
 - (d) Investments Committee: confirmation of the appointment made by the Secretary-General;
 - (e) United Nations Administrative Tribunal;
 - (f) United Nations Staff Pension Committee.
46. Report of the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds.

47. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations; report of the Committee on Contributions.
48. Audit reports relating to expenditure by specialized agencies of technical assistance funds allocated from the Special Account.
49. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination between the United Nations and the specialized agencies: report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.
50. Construction of the United Nations building in Santiago, Chile: progress report of the Secretary-General.
51. United Nations International School: report of the Secretary-General.
52. Public information activities of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General.
53. United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund:
 - (a) Annual report on the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund;
 - (b) Report on the fifth actuarial valuation of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund.
54. Personnel questions:
 - (a) Geographical distribution of the staff of the Secretariat: report of the Secretary-General;
 - (b) Proportion of fixed-term staff;
 - (c) Other personnel questions.
55. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its eleventh session.
56. Diplomatic intercourse and immunities.
57. Question of the publication of a United Nations juridical yearbook.
58. Question of initiating a study of the juridical régime of historic waters, including historic bays.
59. Question of Algeria.
60. Treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa.
61. Question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Union of South Africa.
62. Question of the consistent application of the principle of equitable geographical representation in the election of the President of the General Assembly.
63. Proposed amendments to certain provisions of the Pension Scheme Regulations of the International Court of Justice.
64. Draft Declaration of the Rights of the Child.
65. Reservations to multilateral conventions: the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization.
66. Question of disarmament:
 - (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: letter dated 11 September 1959 from the Chairman of the Disarmament Commission to the Secretary-General.
67. Prevention of the wider dissemination of nuclear weapons.
68. Question of French nuclear tests in the Sahara.
69. Suspension of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests.
70. General and complete disarmament.

United States Delegations to International Conferences

3d Session of IAEA General Conference

The Department of State announced on September 21 (press release 663) that President Eisenhower on August 25 had appointed John A. McCone, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, and Paul F. Foster, U.S. Representative to the International Atomic Energy Agency, as the U.S. Representative and the Alternate U.S. Representative, respectively, to the third regular session of the General Conference of the IAEA, which will convene at Vienna September 22, 1959.¹

Other members of the U.S. delegation will include:

Congressional Advisers

Wallace F. Bennett, United States Senate
 Bourke B. Hickenlooper, United States Senate
 William H. Bates, House of Representatives
 Chet Holifield, House of Representatives
 Craig Hosmer, House of Representatives
 Melvin Price, House of Representatives

Special Advisers

John F. Floberg, Commissioner, Atomic Energy Commission
 Robert E. Wilson, Member, General Advisory Committee, Atomic Energy Commission
 Edward L. Brady, U.S. Mission, International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, Austria
 John A. Hall, Assistant General Manager for International Activities, Atomic Energy Commission
 Harold C. Vedeler, U.S. Mission, International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, Austria

Advisers

Kathleen Bell, Office of International Economic and Social Affairs, Department of State
 Betty Gough, U.S. Mission, International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, Austria
 Charter Heslep, Atomic Energy Commission
 Myron B. Kratzer, Atomic Energy Commission
 Clyde L. McClelland, U.S. Mission, International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, Austria
 Bernard W. Menke, Atomic Energy Commission
 Alfred Puhan, Office of International Administration, Department of State
 Ernest L. Stanger, Office of United Nations Political and Security Affairs, Department of State
 John P. Trevithick, U.S. Mission, International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, Austria
 Ernest G. Wiener, Deputy Public Affairs Officer, American Embassy, Vienna, Austria

¹ The Department of State announced on Sept. 24 (press release 672) that President Eisenhower had on that day designated John F. Floberg, Commissioner, Atomic Energy Commission, as Acting Alternate U.S. Representative.

Algie A. Wells, Atomic Energy Commission
Robert M. Winfree, Special Assistant to the Secretary
for Disarmament and Atomic Energy, Department of
State

Special Assistant to the U.S. Representative

Dwight A. Ink, Atomic Energy Commission

Secretary of Delegation

John R. Bartelt, Office of International Conferences, De-
partment of State

Staff Observers

Edward Bauser, Joint Committee on Atomic Energy
Comdr. Thomas Brady, USN, Department of Defense
Richard Donovan, Atomic Energy Commission
Thomas Huff, Management and Services Division, De-
partment of State
George F. Murphy, Jr., Joint Committee on Atomic
Energy

The IAEA is an outgrowth of President Eisen-
hower's atoms-for-peace proposal in his now his-
toric speech before the General Assembly of the
United Nations on December 8, 1953. It was
established in 1957 and is the international agency
primarily responsible for promoting, on a world-
wide basis, the peaceful uses of atomic energy.
The IAEA has a membership of 70 countries and
has its headquarters at Vienna.

The principal items which the third conference
will discuss include: the report of the Board of
Governors for the year 1958-59; the program, fi-
nancial affairs, and budget for 1960; assistance
to less developed countries in the production of
nuclear power; the election of members to the
Board of Governors; and relations with special-
ized agencies of the United Nations and intergov-
ernmental organizations.

The conference is expected to be in session for
about 2 weeks.

Current U.N. Documents: A Selected Bibliography¹

Security Council

Letter Dated 15 September 1959 From the Permanent
Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Re-
publics Addressed to the Secretary-General Relating

¹ Printed materials may be secured in the United States
from the International Documents Service, Columbia
University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27, N.Y.
Other materials (mimeographed or processed documents)
may be consulted at certain libraries in the United States.

to the Question of Laos. S/4222. September 21, 1959.
7 pp.

General Assembly

Cessation of the Transmission of Information Under Ar-
ticle 73e of the Charter: Communication From the Gov-
ernment of France. A/4096/Add. 1. July 17, 1959.
245 pp.

Progress Achieved by the Non-Self-Governing Territories
in Pursuance of Chapter XI of the Charter: Agricul-
ture and Livestock. Report prepared by the Food and
Agriculture Organization. A/4108. July 23, 1959.
179 pp.

Supplementary List of Items for the Agenda of the Four-
teenth Regular Session of the General Assembly.
A/4189. August 25, 1959. 1 p.

Draft Convention on Freedom of Information: Comments
by Governments. Report by the Secretary-General.
A/4173/Add. 2. September 11, 1959. 3 pp.

Supplementary Estimates for the Financial Year 1959.
Report of the Secretary-General. A/4198. September
11, 1959. 34 pp.

Request for the Inclusion of an Additional Item in the
Agenda of the Fourteenth Regular Session: Item Pro-
posed by the Secretary-General—Question of Disarm-
ament. Note by the Secretary-General. A/4209.
September 11, 1959. 3 pp.

Diplomatic Intercourse and Immunities. Additional com-
ments by governments (Denmark) concerning the draft
articles on diplomatic intercourse and immunities
adopted by the International Law Commission at its
10th session in 1958. A/4164/Add. 2. September 14,
1959. 2 pp.

Report of the Economic and Social Council (Chapter III).
Note by the Secretary-General. A/4211. September 14,
1959. 38 pp.

Technical Assistance in Public Administration: Provision
of Operational, Executive and Administrative Personnel.
Report by the Secretary-General. A/4212. September
14, 1959. 18 pp.

Progress Achieved by the Non-Self-Governing Territories
in Pursuance of Chapter XI of the Charter: Human
Rights. Report prepared by the Secretariat. A/4194.
September 16, 1959. 21 pp.

Collection of Contributions as at 14 September 1959. Re-
port of the Secretary-General. A/C.5/778. September
16, 1959. 7 pp.

Diplomatic Intercourse and Immunities. Additional com-
ments by governments (Pakistan) concerning the draft
articles on diplomatic intercourse and immunities
adopted by the International Law Commission at its
10th session in 1958. A/4164/Add. 3. September 17,
1959. 3 pp.

Adoption of the Agenda of the Fourteenth Regular Ses-
sion, Allocation of Items and Organization of the Ses-
sion. First report of the General Committee. A/4214.
September 17, 1959. 17 pp.

Notification by the Secretary-General Under Article 12,
Paragraph 2, of the Charter. Letter dated September
14, 1959, from the Secretary-General to the President of
the General Assembly. A/4216. September 17, 1959. 5
pp.

Progress and Operations of the Special Fund. Note by
the Secretary-General. A/4217. September 17, 1959.
30 pp.

Request for the Inclusion of an Additional Item in the
Agenda of the Fourteenth Regular Session: Item Pro-
posed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—Gen-
eral and Complete Disarmament. A/4218. September
19, 1959. 3 pp.

Declaration of the Soviet Government on General and
Complete Disarmament. A/4219. September 19, 1959.
17 pp.

EATY INFORMATION

Current Actions

MULTILATERAL

Aviation

Convention on the international recognition of rights in aircraft. Done at Geneva June 19, 1948. Entered into force September 17, 1953. TIAS 2847.

Ratification deposited: Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe), September 1, 1959.¹

Drugs

Protocol for termination of agreement for unification of pharmacopoeial formulas for potent drugs of November 29, 1906 (TS 510). Signed at Geneva May 20, 1952. Entered into force May 20, 1952. TIAS 2692.

Made applicable to: Anglo-French Condominium of the New Hebrides, July 14, 1959.

Genocide

Convention on the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide. Done at Paris December 9, 1948. Entered into force January 12, 1951.²

Ratification deposited: India (with reservation), August 27, 1959.

BILATERAL

Canada

Agreement extending the agreement of January 16 and 17, 1957, relating to the use of the Haines cutoff road for winter maintenance of a section of the Haines-Fairbanks pipeline (TIAS 3732). Effected by exchange of notes at Ottawa August 17 and 20, 1959. Entered into force August 20, 1959.

France

Agreement amending the agreement for cooperation concerning civil uses of atomic energy of June 19, 1956, as amended (TIAS 3689 and 3883). Signed at Washington July 22, 1959. Entered into force September 22, 1959.

Germany

Agreement amending the agreement for cooperation concerning civil uses of atomic energy of July 3, 1957 (TIAS 3877). Signed at Washington July 22, 1959. Entered into force September 22, 1959.

Greece

Agreement relating to the loan of vessels to Greece. Effected by exchange of notes at Athens December 15, 1958, and January 15, 1959. Entered into force January 15, 1959.

Agreement relating to the loan of an additional vessel to Greece. Effected by exchange of notes at Athens August 20, 1959. Entered into force August 20, 1959.

¹ With a declaration stating that the Netherlands Government is unable to accept the reservation made by Mexico and does not regard the convention as in force between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Government of Mexico.

² Not in force for the United States.

United Kingdom

Agreement extending the agreement of June 29 and July 12, 1954 (TIAS 3152), for a technical assistance program in British Guiana. Effected by exchange of notes at Washington June 22 and 30, 1959. Entered into force June 30, 1959.

DEPARTMENT AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Designations

Allan Loren as director of the U.S. Operations Mission, Ethiopia, effective September 15. (For biographic details, see Department of State press release 668 dated September 24.)

Check List of Department of State Press Releases: September 21-27

Press releases may be obtained from the News Division, Department of State, Washington 25, D.C.

Releases issued prior to September 21 which appear in this issue of the BULLETIN are Nos. 648 of September 14 and 653 of September 16.

No.	Date	Subject
*660	9/21	Bohlen designation (biographic details).
661	9/21	Thayer: International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies.
*662	9/21	Designation of Mrs. Eleanor Dulles to INR.
663	9/21	IAEA delegation (rewrite).
664	9/22	Herter: statement on Algeria.
665	9/22	Herter: letter to George Allen on Moscow exhibition.
666	9/23	DLF loan in Haiti (rewrite).
667	9/23	Herter: remarks before U.N. Correspondents Association.
*668	9/24	Loren designation, USOM, Ethiopia (biographic details).
*669	9/24	Educational exchange (Mexico).
670	9/24	SEATO Council of Ministers meeting (rewrite).
671	9/24	Meeting of Herter and Japanese Foreign Minister.
672	9/24	Floberg designated Acting Alternate U.S. Representative, IAEA (rewrite).
673	9/25	Private investment team visits Thailand.
†674	9/25	DLF commitments.
675	9/25	Herter: toast at luncheon for Chairman Khrushchev.
*676	9/25	List of guests at luncheon for Chairman Khrushchev.

*Not printed.

†Held for a later issue of the BULLETIN.

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